

Plain Man's Thoughts, &c.

2

4



A
2
PLAIN MAN'S
—
k
T H O U G H T S
ON THE
PRESENT PRICE
OF
S U G A R, &c.

L O N D O N:
PRINTED FOR J. DEBRETT,
OPPOSITE BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

M,DCC,XCII.

PLAIN MAN'S

THOUGH T

ON THE

PRESENT PRICE

OF



2s.

2 U

L O N D O N

PRINTED FOR J. DEBETT

OPPOSITE BURNINGTON HOUSE, FLEET STREET.

M. 1800. X. 11.

P R E F A C E.

THE Author of the following short observations is tempted to give them to the Publick under the flattering presumption that they may tend, in some degree, to remove the veil of obscurity which prejudice, self-interest, ignorance, and mis-information have jointly contributed to throw over a subject which is every day becoming of more importance: and not without hopes, that they may induce some writer, much better qualified both with respect to leisure and abilities, to fill up these hasty outlines.

P R E F A C E.

THE Author of the following short observations is tempted to give them to the Publick under the flattering presumption that they may tend, in some degree, to remove the veil of obscurity which prejudice, self-interest, ignorance, and mis-information have jointly conspired to throw over a subject which is every day becoming of more importance; and not without hopes, that they may induce some writer, much better qualified both with respect to talents and abilities, to fill up these half outlines.

A Plain Man's Thoughts, &c.

HIGH PRICE OF SUGAR.

THE price of Sugar has been increasing, by *regular* and *progressive* degrees, for two or three years past; and is by no means a sudden start: and this rise has been occasioned by the following causes, viz.

1. The increased and extended consumption of this article, more particularly in the eastern parts of Europe.

2. To three years very short crops in all the English *Leeward* Carribee Islands; owing in some measure to the ravages of different destructive insects; but still more to exceeding dry and unproductive seasons.

3. To the same falling off in *all* the *Danish* and *most* of the *Dutch* settlements.

4. To a considerable failure in the two or three last crops of *Jamaica*, owing to gales of wind, and unfavourable weather, in different districts of that island.

5. To the violent party animosities and civil dissensions, which have prevailed in *all* the *French* islands ever since the Revolution in France; which have very considerably checked cultivation, and interrupted commercial intercourse.

6. And, very lately, in a more especial manner, to the alarming and ruinous rebellion now raging in the important colony of *St. Domingo*.

N.B. Before this last melancholly event, Sugar was actually *subsiding* in price towards its natural level.

MONOPOLY AND SPECULATION.

As to monopolies and speculations in the Sugar trade, they are in a great measure imaginary and ideal; and must ever be in a manner impracticable, at least to any considerable extent; and for the following reasons, viz.

1. Sugar is in itself a bulky commodity; and liable to great waste as to quantity, as well as to suffer in quality, by keeping.

2. The

2. The present high duty on importation, which is paid before the Sugars are landed, requires a very large capital in a West-India Merchant to carry on his business, and to make the necessary Custom-House deposits: of course, most of them *must* sell nearly as fast as they import, was it only to be duly prepared for the payment of duty, freight, &c.

3. It is a fact well known, that much the greater part of the West-India Planters are deeply in debt to their Factors in Great Britain; and are likewise obliged to draw heavy bills for the expences of their estates, which their correspondents at home must pay out of the produce of their Sugars. This is an additional reason why the Merchants are under the *necessity* of bringing such Sugars to a speedy market.

It is obvious, therefore, that neither the *Planters*, or their immediate correspondents, can become *holders* of Sugar to any alarming amount: And that, if any material *speculations* are made in Sugar, they must of course be undertaken by men totally unconcerned either in its growth or its importation; and that, therefore, neither *West-India Planters*, or *West-India Merchants*, can be the proper objects of the present popular discontent.

But

But, even supposing speculations in *Sugar* were likely to turn out profitable, there certainly can be no reasons assigned, why such speculations should be checked, any more than those which obtain in *cotton*, *allumn*, *bemp*, &c. &c. and even in *bops*; which last article approaches much nearer to a *necessary of life* than *Sugar*.

DRAWBACK.

The drawback, or bounty, on refined *Sugar* is the chief, I may say indeed the only, support of the Planter: and it is that alone, and a firm reliance on the *continuance* of it, which encourages him to go on with extensive settlements, and expensive improvements; and enables him to contribute so largely towards the national revenue, by paying the high duty on the importation of the raw material. The exportation, encouraged by this bounty, is at the same time the means of keeping up a very valuable and important manufacture; and of bringing a vast portion of foreign wealth into the kingdom. It is, however, asserted, that by allowing so large a bounty as 26s. per cwt. on refined *Sugar*, foreigners are enabled to procure it at rather a lower price than we do at home. Granted:—But this seems by no means a sufficient argument

argument to justify the diminishing of the bounty, merely to accommodate the consumers during an unavoidable and temporary scarcity. To reduce the drawback on *raw Sugars* below the duty, has, I believe, never been proposed, or even thought of, by the greatest enemies of the West-India Planters, or the most sanguine advocates for the abolition of the slave trade; as it would be putting the produce of *their* labour on a worse footing than any other commodity imported in the course of our extensive trade: and even to lower the bounty on *refined* Sugar, however it may appear to act for the present, must certainly tend *ultimately* greatly to *injure* the revenue. For the home market will, on a return of prosperous seasons, become glutted; and the price will consequently be so reduced, that the Planters must be distressed, and disabled from cultivating their lands; by which the import will be lessened every year, to the detriment of trade and navigation; to the destruction of our best nursery for seamen; and to the great loss of the revenue arising from the duty on importation.

LOSS BY DRAWBACK.

The proportion of refined Sugar, &c. procured by melting up one cwt. of raw Sugar (as given in the

the Report of the Committee of Refiners in London), is as under, viz.

Refined Sugar, in loaves and lumps	56½ lb.
Bastard, or ground Sugar	22½
Molasses, or Treacle	28½
Scum and dirt	4½
	112 lb.

The average export of refined Sugar, taken for five years, is 103,700 cwt. of refined Sugar, and 36,554 cwt. of Bastards (which latter *may*, though they have not yet been, an article of export. These together, by the above report, are equal to 206,478 cwt. or 17,206½ hogsheds (at 12 cwt. each) of raw Sugar.

The bounty on the above will be,

On 103,700 cwt. refined Sugar, at 26s. £.134,810 0 0

On 36,554 cwt. Bastard (if exported) at 15s. 27,415 10 0

Total bounty 162,225 10 0

Now the duty on 206,478 cwt. of raw

Sugar, at 15s. per cwt. will be - 154,858 10 0

Balance 7,367 0 0

So that the *apparent* loss to the revenue on this average exportation, is £.7,367, which is about 8½d. per cwt. or about 8s. 7d. per hogshhead, which arises from the bounty. But as every hogshhead of Sugar *wastes* considerably *after* the duty is *paid*, before it is either exported, or worked up; and as duty is paid *frequently* for *more* Sugar than the casks really

really contain, and *seldom* for *less*, by the present strict regulations respecting tare, it is but a moderate calculation to say, that every hogshead (taking good Sugars and bad together) loses 56lb. which at 15s. per cwt. makes 7s. 6d. per hogshead; which loss to the Planter is a *clear* and *certain* gain to the revenue, let the raw Sugar be disposed of how it may. And this nearly reimburses Government for the whole of what it *appears* to lose by the bounty. The average annual import of raw Sugar is considered to be about 170,000 hogsheads, of 12 cwt. net. Now supposing every ounce of this was to be exported, and receive the drawback of 15s. per cwt. yet from the unavoidable wastage and difference of weights above stated, the revenue would be still benefited by no less a sum than between £.60,000 and £.70,000 per annum from this single article of colonial produce.

FREE SUGAR.

In the language of modern philanthropy, such is called *free Sugar* as is *supposed* to be made by the labour of *free* men, and not by that of slaves: many have been the letters and paragraphs in the public prints recommending the use of such *free Sugar* only. Associations have likewise been formed, and combinations entered into, to leave off all

C

other

other Sugar, with a view of destroying the slave trade, and ruining those concerned in it, by slow, but sure degrees: and very lately many thousand pamphlets have been published, and industriously circulated, at the price of only a halfpenny each, intended not merely to persuade, but even to *deter*, weak minded people from the use of common Sugar, by assuring them roundly, that every lump they swallow is polluted with human blood. To enter into serious argument with men who have suffered their reason and judgment to be led astray, either by the heat of their own imaginations, or the declamations of well-meaning, but misguided enthusiasts, would certainly be time lost: it may not, however, be improper just to remind them, that great part of the cloaths they wear, much of the furniture of their houses, with many &c.'s of the most comfortable kind in civilized life, are the produce of the labour of slaves: and that, in particular, the *gold* and *silver* in their pockets is still more notoriously procured by the very *worst* species of slavery, that of the *mines*. So that if a lump of Sugar holds one drop of human blood, every guinea these advocates for unconditional freedom are possessed of, must contain a thousand drops. In short, if these friends of universal equality are determined to use or enjoy nothing but what is clearly proved to be procured by the exertions of free labourers, they must be content, if they mean

to act *consistently*, to return to the unpolished and uncomfortable state of their savage ancestors. On this occasion it has indeed been shrewdly suggested, that conscience and worldly prudence are for once brought to go hand in hand : so that the man who in reality grudges his family the *expence* of sugar, enjoys a snug opportunity of hiding his *parsimony* under the specious and popular cloak of *humanity*. But, for my own part, I will continue to suppose, that much the greater part of our present philanthropists are actuated by purer motives. Let that, however, be as it may, as their superior feelings urge them so strongly to shake off every convenience of life, which in the slightest degree partakes of the essence of slavery, the *Rights of Man* most certainly leaves them at liberty to follow their own inclinations, not only in leaving off the use of Sugar, but likewise in making bonfires of their mahogany chairs and tables, and lighting them up with the cotton paraphernalia of their wives and daughters ; and even in emptying their bags of gold and silver into the sea. And, in fact, until these tender-hearted *Anti-saccharites* have brought themselves to this enviable pitch of self-denial, they can have no right to expect credit from the world, either for their sincerity or their consistency.

SUGAR AS A NECESSARY.

Sugar is certainly not only a useful and palatable, but even a most wholesome article of domestic use; but at the same time it is evidently no more a *necessary of life* than oil, vinegar, or mustard. And it is ludicrous enough to observe, that the very same papers which represent Sugar as a necessary (and assign that as a reason why measures should be adopted to lower its price), contain paragraphs lavishly praising the *philanthropy* of different societies, who have combined for the express purpose of giving up the entire *use* of this same absolute *necessary of life*.

EAST INDIA SUGAR.

The lowering the import duty on East India Sugar seems needless, while as *free Sugar*, (that is Sugar made by free labourers), it is so greedily purchased by the conscientious part of the people, as to fetch 140s. per cwt. and upwards; while West India Sugar, of the same quality, was selling at from 70s. to 80s. The whole of the Sugar at the last East India Company's Sale was bought up at that enormous price by one person, with a view of its being retailed to advantage among those who have imbibed the prevailing scruples about West India

India produce; and as a commodity *warranted* to be made without slavery.

REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF SUGAR.

It is not for the writer of these loose remarks to interfere with the deliberations of such well-informed and respectable bodies of men, as the club of West India Planters, or the Society of West India Merchants; which are both at present seriously employed in investigating the chief subject of these sheets: and still more presumptuous would he appear, was he to obtrude his sentiments on the notice of a Ministry every way capable of discriminating on so intricate a question, and who have spared no pains to be completely provided with every kind of information necessary to throw light on so complicated an object. It may not, however, be quite foreign to his purpose, or unsatisfactory to his readers, should he venture at a few cursory hints, which may serve to assist them in forming their own judgments on so popular a theme,

That the present price of Sugar *appears* exorbitant to the consumer, admits of no doubt: nor does it seem to be the permanent interest even of the West-India Planters that it should *continue* above the reach of the usual general consumption. Yet any
wish

wish of the consumers that the Legislature should come forward with some new exertion of authority, *merely* for their private and temporary accommodation in the use of a palatable luxury, is certainly unjust ; and to rely on any such interference, absurd. The consumers of Sugar are not *obliged* to make use of it : why therefore should the growers of it be *obliged* to furnish them with it on any stated terms ? Every man has a right to make the most of the produce of his own farm, whether situated in Great Britain or the West-Indies : and even when the articles produced by his industry and labour are absolutely necessities of life. And the private property of a West-India Planter is undoubtedly as sacred, as that of an English farmer. That the present scarcity of Sugar is accidental, and unavoidable, and by no means the effect of combinations and monopoly, any man who will resolve to inquire coolly may easily convince himself. A family which used to expend only twenty shillings a year in Sugar may now perhaps be obliged to pay thirty for the same gratification ; and this additional expence may fall in the same proportion on the higher and lower ranks of life. Now if this little increased expence is found burthenfome, it is easily avoided, either by lessening the quantity of Sugar consumed, or relinquishing the use of it entirely, as many people, it appears, are already contented to do.

If

If the quantity is only *reduced*, the difference of price is not felt : and if the use of it is *totally* given up, the prudent œconomist becomes an actual *gainer* by the high price of Sugar. It seems still too much the fashion of the times to hunt down the poor West-India planters like a herd of the most mischievous monsters. On a *late* occasion they were represented, with all the industry of malice, as a set of cruel, unfeeling, and blood-thirsty tyrants : and they are *now* displayed to the public, by their old friends, as a gang of self-interested, avaricious, and insatiable monopolizers. They rest perfectly satisfied however in the conviction that all such ungenerous and illiberal charges are founded either in ignorance, prejudice, or envy.

The diminution of the revenue from the late increased and unprecedented exportation of refined Sugar, is a much more serious business ; and of course much more likely to become an object of parliamentary inquiry. The *average* annual bounty on the export of refined Sugar has been pretty accurately stated already. But it has so happened, from unforeseen causes, that the bounty paid on the exportation of refined and other Sugar, has, within these last two months, amounted to the unexpected sum of £120,000. It is however at the same time pretty well known, that so extensive an exportation would not have taken place, but under a prevail-
ing

ing idea that it was in the contemplation of Government to *lower* the bounty. This large and unusual exportation, therefore, has in a great measure been occasioned by a natural desire to *make sure* of the present high bounty at all events. And, in all probability, had it been certain that no reduction of the bounty would take place, the exportation would have continued nearly in its usual regular course, or perhaps have increased, in some small degree, from particular circumstances. And it is no very bold conjecture to suppose, that the quantity of Sugar at present *remaining* in the kingdom is owing intirely to the private *opinion* of individuals, who had reason, or at least thought they had reason, to conclude that no such measure as a *reduction* of the bounty was likely to be adopted: and therefore, should such a reduction actually be the case, and a fall in the market ensue, the holders of last years Sugars will of course be liable to suffer materially for their confidence in the subsisting laws. If therefore any reduction of bounty is adopted, the *old* Sugars on hand have clearly some claim to be exempted from such *new* regulation. Various are the propositions brought forward on this occasion; and though,

“ Hard’s his task who strives to please them all,”

there is little doubt but such measures will be
pre-

preferred, as are likely to afford general satisfaction.

THE STATE OF OUR SUGAR ISLANDS.

The present alarming and ruinous situation of the once flourishing colony of St. Domingo, naturally calls our attention to the state of our own West India settlements. There are many who do not scruple, in the most public manner, to attribute the horrors of the rebellion in Hispaniola entirely to the doctrines so openly and so industriously diffused among the Negroes in *all* the European Sugar colonies, by the most ardent of the friends to the abolition of the slave trade: and there are some, on the contrary, who maintain, that the present insurrection, as well as all others which have preceded it, have originated from the slave trade alone; wisely and logically arguing, that *if* no slaves had been carried to the West Indies, there would have been none there to rebel. This argument would certainly be unanswerable, was it not unluckily founded on an *if*; but as slaves have unfortunately been exported to the Sugar colonies, and as the trade seems in no immediate danger of being abolished, more moderate writers on the subject have condescended to take things as they really are; and have contented themselves with charging the rebellions among the

D

Negroes

Negroes to the nature of slavery, and to their in-
 treatment under it; at the same time denying, that
 the efforts of the champions of humanity in Eu-
 rope have had any material influence in promoting
 the discontents which have been so long smothering
 among them, and which have at length broke out
 with so much carnage and devastation in the island
 of St. Domingo. Perhaps, after all, the real truth,
 as is too commonly the case, lies between the two
 opposite assertions. There can be no doubt but a
 spirit of murmuring and discontent has clearly ex-
 hibited itself among the slaves throughout *all* the
 West India islands, in consequence of the doc-
 trines which have of late been so assiduouſly pro-
 mulgated, *in the Colonies* as well as at home, in fa-
 vour of unlimited freedom and universal equality.
 The wise and judicious check, however, which these
 dangerous, impolitic, and new-fangled opinions
 lately experienced by a solemn decision of the Bri-
 tish House of Commons, together with mild treat-
 ment, and watchful attention, would probably very
 soon have eradicated every symptom of uneasiness
 and dissatisfaction from the minds of a race of
 people not subject to be very deeply affected by
 disagreeable reflections. But, unfortunately for the
 French Sugar Colonies (and perhaps for the Co-
 lonies of every other nation), the party animosities
 consequent to the late Revolution and more espe-
 cially

cially the distracted and divided state of the inhabitants of St. Domingo, held out to the discontented part of the Negroes too fair an opportunity of avowing that spirit of disobedience and revolt, which had been instilled into them by the declamations of "*Les amis des noirs.*" At a less critical time, their murmurings would probably have proved only a temporary ferment, which would have subsided for want of further encouragement. Dreadful as such an idea is, there are, notwithstanding, sufficient grounds likewise to suppose, that the rancour of political frenzy has arisen to such an extreme in that devoted colony, as to induce the contending parties to connive at, if not even to encourage, the slaves in their turbulence, while such appearances promised to favour any of their own private machinations. But whatever have been the *causes* of the existing revolt among the slaves in St. Domingo, its *effects* have been bloody and destructive beyond example; and where the complicated horrors of it are likely to end is still so uncertain, that it most assuredly behoves us to keep a vigilant eye on our own valuable settlements. The nature of West-India property is such, that in all attacks, even those of a foreign enemy in time of war, it will ever be for the interest of the mother country, as well as for that of the Colonists themselves, that a *capitulation* should be immediately

entered into for the country at large, leaving the regular force, which may be garrisoned in each Island, to defend and dispute the *sovereignty* with the invaders. For if a general opposition was to be attempted, a succession of predatory skirmishes must naturally ensue; in which the plantations would be burnt and destroyed, and the slaves be carried off by the captors. On an event of this kind, it would be a series of years before an Island so ravaged could be tolerably re-established; the Planters, in the mean time, would be stuped in poverty and debt; and little or nothing could be added by their efforts to the national revenue. Indeed, there are several among the old Islands, which, though at present they are preserved in a tolerable degree of cultivation by the utmost efforts of art and industry, would, after a pillage of the kind alluded to, be never worth resettling. During the last war, this idea seems in some measure to have been adopted by Government; and it is only to be lamented that such posts as were intended to preserve the sovereignty of the respective Islands, were not put in order, and supplied with troops *in time* to answer so salutary an end. No sooner, however, was peace restored, than the future preservation of the West-India Islands, by posts of proper strength, became a favourite object with a noble Duke, then, and still,

so deservedly placed at the head of the Ordinance: and that a plan of such obvious national importance has not yet been *completely* carried into execution, has been owing to causes now under the most rigid professional investigation. As military garrisons of this kind are certainly the most natural protection for the Colonies in case of a future war, so must they ever be the best security for the inhabitants, against any tumults arising from the disaffection of their slaves. It has been customary in the Islands, in times of suspected insurrections, to look to their own militia for defence; but, whenever a revolt is in agitation, the men who compose that militia would be the first cut off, unless they had time to join the main body; and the very circumstance of their being obliged to muster in a body, leaves the aged, the women, and the children, totally unprotected on the different plantations, and, of course, entirely at the mercy of the savage insurgents: whereas, if there was one or more strong posts in each Island, according to its size, with a garrison in proportion to its consequence, the few turbulent and restless spirits among the Negroes would be effectually overawed, and deterred from disturbing the peace of the Colony. In the present very critical situation of the Sugar Islands, it is therefore submitted to those who are most immediately concerned in their safety, whether it would not be a prudent

prudent step to make an application to Government, to have the fortifications which were erecting in the different Islands (and which have been at some stand since a late spirited enquiry) compleated without further loss of time; as one of the surest preventions for evils which, from the unwearied efforts of the friends to African liberty and equality, it may ere long be *too late* to guard against.



F I N I S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS Printed for J. DERETT,

OPPOSITE BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

The PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER ; or the History of the Proceedings and Debates in both Houses of Parliament; containing an Account of the most interesting Speeches and Motions, Authentic Copies of all important Letters and other Papers laid before the House, Authentic Minutes of the most material Evidence, Protests, Bills, Petitions, &c.

*** * NUMBERS I. II. III. and IV. of the PRESENT SESSION,** contain the Debates on the ADDRESS to his MAJESTY, on Major MAITLAND's Motion on the Indian War, Mr. PITT's Speech on the BUDGET, and the Debate on the Russian Armament, including the celebrated Speech of the Hon. R. B. Jenkinson, &c. &c. also the net Produce of the CUSTOMS, EXCISE, STAMPS, INCIDENTS, &c. &c. to January 5, 1792, together with Authentic Copies of all the important State Papers, presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Chancellor PITT, on the RUSSIAN ARMAMENT, &c. &c.

*** * At the Desire of several Persons of distinguished Abilities and Rank,** this Work was undertaken. The favourable Reception it has met with during the THREE LAST and present Parliaments, not only demands the most grateful Acknowledgements of the Editors, but encourages them to prosecute a Continuation of the same, during the present Parliament. For this Purpose, and to prevent Misrepresentation, they beg Leave again to solicit the Assistance of all their former Friends, and every other Gentleman. A strict Attention will be paid to all their Commands and Favours; nor will any Assiduity or Care be wanting to preserve that Truth and Accuracy for which this Work has hitherto been distinguished.

The PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER of the LAST SESSION, being the FIRST of the PRESENT PARLIAMENT: Containing, besides the Debates, the Important REPORT of the SELECT COMMITTEE, on the Income and Expenditure of Great Britain; also the Substance of Mr. HASTINGS's SPEECH to the HOUSE of PEERS; in 3 large Volumes, 8vo. Price 1l. 11s. 6d. half bound and lettered.

The PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER from the General Election in 1780 to the Dissolution of Parliament in 1784, in 14 Volumes, Price 5l. 5s. half bound and lettered.

The PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER from the General Election in 1784 to the Dissolution of Parliament in 1790, in 13 Volumes, Price 6l. 12s. half bound and lettered.

The DEBATES and PROCEEDINGS of BOTH HOUSES of PARLIAMENT, from the Year 1743 to the Year 1774. The several fugitive Publications of the Proceedings of Parliament, during this long and interesting Period, have been assiduously collected, and carefully collated with the Journals. Of the Commons there has been only One imperfect Collection published, which is become very scarce; and of the Lords there has been no Publication whatever, except a few detached Papers. This Work is intended to fill up an important Chasm in the PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY of GREAT BRITAIN. Chandler's Collection of Debates ends in the Year 1743, and

the Parliamentary Register commences in the Year 1774. During this Interval, there is no Account of the Proceedings of Parliament that can be relied upon. Printed uniformly to bind with the Parliamentary Register. In Seven large Volumes Octavo, Price 2l. 9s. in Boards.

REPORT of the LORDS of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL, appointed for the Consideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations; submitting to his Majesty's Consideration, the Evidence and Information they have collected in Consequence of his Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 11th of February, 1788, concerning the present State of the Trade to Africa, and particularly the Trade in Slaves; and concerning the Effects and Consequences of this Trade, as well in Africa and the West Indies, as to the general COMMERCE of this KINGDOM. In one large Volume, folio, illustrated with a Map, shewing the Route of the Caravans.

* * * These Documents will be deemed of great importance by those who wish to be possessed of the most authentic and most comprehensive evidence and information hitherto obtained relative to the ACTUAL STATE OF AFRICA, and the real nature and circumstances of the SLAVE TRADE. So extensive and so well digested a mass of materials, on this very interesting Subject, and published under so high a sanction, must indeed be considered as exceedingly valuable and interesting. We may add, that those who may take up this Volume merely with a view to that rational entertainment which naturally results from the acquisition of useful knowledge, and especially from the intelligence which may be collected from authentic accounts of this kind, will not be disappointed. Historians and Geographers in particular, will also consult it with advantage.—*Monthly Review*, Nov. 1791.

A LETTER from the Right Hon. EDMUND BURKE, M. P. in the Kingdom of Great Britain, to Sir HERCULES LANGRISHE, Bart M. P. on the subject of Roman Catholics of Ireland, and the Propriety of the admitting them to the Elective Franchise, consistently with the Principles of the Constitution, as established at the Revolution. The Second Edition, Price 2s.

AN ADDRESS from the GENERAL COMMITTEE of ROMAN CATHOLICS, to their Protestant Fellow Subjects, and to the Public in General, respecting the calumnies and misrepresentations now so industriously circulated with regard to their principles and conduct. To which is added, The Oath taken by the Catholics of this Kingdom, and the opinion of Foreign Colleges respecting certain tenets imputed to Roman Catholics. Prices 1s. 6d.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH of the FRENCH REVOLUTION, to the Commencement of 1792.

“ Il Buon si perde

“ Talor cercandoil Meglio.”—METASTASIO.

In one large Vol. Octavo; Price 7s. in boards.

THE ROAD to RUIN, a Comedy; as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Second Edition, by Thomas Holcroft, Price 1s. 6d.